

## HAND-HELD POWER TOOL, IN PARTICULAR A SANDER

## Prior Art

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The invention is based in particular on a hand-held power tool as generically defined by the preamble to claim 1.

10 A hand-held power tool embodied as a so-called Delta sander is already known, with a housing and a motor located in the housing, by way of which motor a driven shaft, extending from one face end of the housing, can be driven. The hand-held power tool has a suction conduit, extending through the housing, which discharges on an underside of the housing, in the direction of the driven shaft, spaced apart from the face end of the housing. The suction conduit extending in  
15 the housing communicates, sealed off from the outside via an elastic adapter, with a suction conduit of a triangular tool receptacle, which is coupled to the driven shaft and is drivable via the driven shaft. The suction conduit of the tool receptacle is coupled, again sealed off from the outside, with a suction conduit of a triangular sanding plate, which is detachably secured to the tool receptacle and to which a  
20 sandpaper can be secured.

## Advantages of the Invention

25 The invention is based on a hand-held power tool, in particular a sander, having a housing and a motor located in the housing, by way of which motor a driven shaft, extending from a face end of the housing, is drivable, and having a suction conduit, extending at least partway through the housing.

30 It is proposed that the suction conduit discharges at the face end, as a result of which especially advantageous suction extraction can be attained with only a few, or even without any, additional components.

35 If the suction conduit extends, in at least one region, by at least 180° and especially advantageously 360° around the driven shaft, an advantageous suction extraction that is uniform over a sanding face can be attained, and coincidence of

the suction conduit with corresponding suction conduits can be assured in a simple way. In the region of the driven shaft, the suction conduit may be either undivided in its circumferential direction or subdivided into individual segments.

5 In a further feature of the invention, it is proposed that the suction conduit, in at least one region, has a spacing of less than 1 cm from the driven shaft, and especially advantageously in at least one region directly adjoins the driven shaft. As a result, despite the suction conduit, an advantageously small face end can be attained, making it possible to use the hand-held power tool handily even in corner  
10 areas, and furthermore, an advantageously large bearing area on the driven shaft for coupling to a tool receptacle can be attained, in order to achieve the smallest possible values of pressure per unit of surface area. In principle, however, it is also possible for the driven shaft to be separated from the suction conduit by a partition, as a result of which soiling of the driven shaft could be avoided.

15 In addition, a tool receptacle with at least one suction conduit is proposed, which is intended for installation in a hand-held power tool of the generic type here. The term "intended" should be understood in this context to mean in particular "especially equipped" and/or "designed". Moreover, the term "tool  
20 receptacle" should be understood in particular as a means for coupling to the driven shaft, such as in particular a tool receptacle to which a sanding plate can be secured, as is often the case for a Delta sander, or a sanding plate itself that can be secured directly to the driven shaft, as is often the case in hand-held power tools with an oscillating drive, and to which a sandpaper can be secured.

25 If the suction conduit in the tool receptacle has at least one transverse conduit segment which extends at least substantially parallel to a sanding plane, suction extraction can be attained flexibly from various regions of the sanding plane, particularly from a radially outer region toward the face end of the hand-held  
30 power tool. Moreover, conventional sanding sheets can be used, which radially outside the face end of the hand-held power tool have recesses for vacuuming out dust.

In a further feature of the invention, it is proposed that the transverse conduit

segment is embodied as open in the direction toward the sanding plane, as a result of which especially simple manufacture can be attained, in particular without complicated gluing procedures or, in a casting process, without using cores. The tool receptacle can also be embodied in particular in one piece.

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Furthermore, a system having a hand-held power tool in particular of the generic type in question, and with a tool receptacle with a suction conduit is proposed, wherein the suction conduit in the housing of the hand-held power tool and the suction conduit in the tool receptacle are intended for direct coupling. The term "direct coupling" should be understood in particular as a coupling without intervening, additional components. By means of the provisions according to the invention, it is possible in particular to dispense with additional adapters, installation space, weight, complicated installation, and expenses.

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In a further feature of the invention, it is proposed that the suction conduit in the housing of the hand-held power tool and the suction conduit in the tool receptacle, in the installed state of the tool receptacle, are coupled via a region that is open toward the outside, as a result of which simple coupling without additional components can be attained, and in particular advantageous suction extraction of dust from an outer region of the suction conduit can be attained via the open region.

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The provisions according to the invention can be employed in all hand-held power tools that appear suitable for the purpose to one skilled in the art, such as power drills, and preferably sanders, such as Delta sanders, eccentric sanders, and angle sanders, and especially preferably in hand-held power tools with an oscillating drive, in which an advantageous coincidence between the suction conduit in the housing of the hand-held power tool and the suction conduit in the tool receptacle can be achieved especially simply.

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## Drawings

Further advantages will become apparent from the ensuing description of the drawings. In the drawings, one exemplary embodiment of the invention is shown.

The drawings, description and claims include numerous characteristics in combination. One skilled in the art will expediently consider these characteristics individually as well and put them together to make useful further combinations.

5        Shown are:

Fig. 1, a hand-held power tool in a side view, with one housing half removed;

10        Fig. 2, an enlarged detail of the hand-held power tool in the region of the driven shaft with a sanding plate and a sandpaper, in a first view;

Fig. 3, the detail of Fig. 2 in a second view, without the sandpaper;

15        Fig. 4, the sanding plate of Fig. 2 from above;

Fig. 5, the sanding plate of Fig. 2 from below; and

20        Fig. 6, an enlarged detail of the hand-held power tool of Fig. 2, with a saw blade.

#### Description of the Exemplary Embodiment

25        Fig. 1 shows a hand-held power tool, embodied by a hand-guided sander, with a substantially L-shaped, longitudinally divided housing 10 and an electric motor 12, located in the housing 10, by way of which a driven shaft 16 extending from a front face end 14 of the housing 10 can be driven in oscillating fashion. On an underside of the housing 10, a suction conduit 18 is integrated with the housing 10 and extends in the longitudinal direction of the housing 10, beginning at an outlet stub 28, from one end of the hand-held power tool facing away from the driven shaft 16 as far as the face end 14 and according to the invention discharges at or in this face end. In the front region, angled by approximately 90°, the housing 10 has a smaller diameter than in the region of the electric motor 12. To compensate for this fluidically, the suction conduit 18, in the front, angled region of the hand-held power tool in the radial direction to the driven shaft 16, has a greater length

than in the region of the electric motor 12 in the radial direction to the electric motor 12. In addition or alternatively to a longitudinal division, the housing 10 may also be embodied as divided crosswise; for instance, the housing 10 may be embodied with a front gearbox part.

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In the direction toward the free end of the driven shaft 16, the suction conduit 18 adjoins the driven shaft 16 directly in a region following a bearing 30 and extends 360° around the driven shaft 16 and is extended in the manner of an annular conduit past a bearing flange 32 of the driven shaft 16, to the outside from the housing 10. On the face end 14, the suction conduit 18 forms an annular gap.

In Figs. 2 and 3, a tool receptacle formed by a sanding plate is secured to the driven shaft 16; it has a triangular base with convexly curved side edges (Figs. 4 and 5). The tool receptacle has a support plate 40. The support plate 40 has a recess 44 at its center; it is attached by this recess to the driven shaft 16 and, with a fastening screw 34 screwed onto the driven shaft 16, is pressed in the axial direction against a bearing face of the bearing flange 32 of the driven shaft 16.

The tool receptacle furthermore has a rubber-elastic foamed plate part 36, which is secured to or foamed onto the support plate 40 on a side facing away from the hand-held power tool, and a hook-and-loop closure layer 38 is secured to the side of the plate part that faces away from the hand-held power tool.

The tool receptacle has six substantially L-shaped corresponding suction conduits 20, distributed uniformly over the circumference. Each of the suction conduits 20 has a respective tapering transverse conduit segment 22, extending radially inward from a radially outer region of the tool receptacle and extending essentially parallel to a sanding plane 24, and this transverse conduit segment is adjoined in the radially inner region by an axial conduit segment 42 that extends through a remainder of the foamed plate part 36 and through the support plate 40. The axial conduit segment 42 is spaced apart inward in the radial direction from a central recess 46 in the hook-and-loop closure layer 38 and in the plate part 36, so that radially inside each of the suction conduits 20 a respective annular rib segment is created, which can advantageously be used for holding a piece of

sandpaper 48.

5 The transverse conduit segments 22 of the suction conduits 20 are embodied as open in the direction toward the sanding plane 24 and are not closed, except for suction extraction openings 50 in the sandpaper 48 in the direction of the sanding plane 24, until the sandpaper is installed. The suction extraction openings 50 in the sandpaper 48, when the sandpaper is installed, each come to coincide with the suction conduits 20 in their radially outer region. In principle, it would also be conceivable for the tool receptacle to have at least one already at least partly closed transverse conduit segment; for instance, a transverse conduit segment 10 made in the support plate 40 could be closed by the foamed plate part 36 in the axial direction, and/or a transverse conduit segment made in the foamed plate part 36 could be produced as already at least partly closed in the axial direction by a core, and/or could be embodied as at least partly closed in the axial direction by 15 the hook-and- loop closure layer 38.

The suction conduit 18 in the housing 10 of the hand- held power tool and the suction conduit 20 in the tool receptacle are coupled directly, that is, without an intervening component, via a region 26 that is open to the outside. The open 20 region 26 is formed by an annular gap between the face end 14 of the housing 10 and a top side 52 of the tool receptacle. The spacing between the face end 14 of the housing 10 and the top side 52 of the tool receptacle, in the axial direction of the driven shaft 16, is preferably less than 15 mm, and especially preferably less than 5 mm, and in the present exemplary embodiment, it is 1 mm. The axial 25 conduit segments 42 of the suction conduits 20 of the tool receptacle come to rest, upon installation of the tool receptacle, directly above the annular gap formed in the face end 14 by the suction conduit 18.

30 In Fig. 6, the hand-held power tool is shown with a tool 54 formed by a saw blade. In a corresponding use of the hand-held power tool, sawdust produced can likewise be vacuumed away via the suction conduit 18.

## List of Reference Numerals

	10	Housing
5	12	Motor
	14	Face end
	16	Driven shaft
	18	Suction conduit
	20	Suction conduit
10	22	Transverse conduit segment
	24	Sanding plane
	26	Region
	28	Outlet stub
	30	Bearing
15	32	Bearing flange
	34	Fastening screw
	36	Plate part
	38	Hook-and-loop closure layer
	40	Support plate
20	42	Axial conduit segment
	44	Recess
	46	Recess
	48	Sandpaper
	50	Suction extraction opening
25	52	Top side
	54	Tool